4

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OPPICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -SAM

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing ing, Dancing, Burlesques, &c.—Marietta Zanfretta of the Tight Rope—Break o'Day Boys.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery.—Equisional, Gymnastic and Achonatic Frants, &c. HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway. -PROPESSOR WISEMAN'

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—DRAWATIC REALINGS BY Mus. PROSSER. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOPIAN MIN-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. STEREOSCOPTICON SCHOOL OF ART-Corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM, Broadway - Nicola Mr

New York, Friday, November 24, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily Newspapers. OFFICIAL.

	Year Ending
Name of Paper.	May 1, 1865.
HERALD	.\$1,095,000
Times	. 368,150
Tribune	. 252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	. 100,000
8un	. 151,079
Express	90,548
New York Herald	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined	871,229

THE NEWS.

The mails of the steamship China, from Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday. The main points of the European news by this arrival were tele-graphed from Halifax and published in Wednesday's Hamado. We, however, supply this morning additional comments of the English press on the case of the late rebel pirate Shenandoah, and in regard to the claims of our government on Great Britain for the damages by the Anglo-rebel cruisers generally. The London Times endeavors to console its readers by an expression of the while the Prit admits that we have good grounds for romplaining of English miscalled neutrality, and, alluding to the New York Herald's proposition for an International Congress, advocates it as a means of having more clearly defined the rights of olligorents and neutrals. We also give complete the tatter of Waddell, the commander of the Shenandoah, to and position, and a description of the scenes on the de parture from the pirate of her crew.

A New Bedford paper gives a list of forty-six American whaling vessels, with ten thousand two hundred and Afty two barrels of oil, destroyed by rebel pirates during war. The value of the vessels is estimated at one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the value of the oil at half a million dollars.

From El Paso, Mexico, the seat of President Juarez's government, we have received our correspondence to the 20th of October. The President and all his Cabinet were still there at that time; but it was thought possible that they might soon remove to a more favorable locality, as the reports of an intended movement on the place b the imperialists continued to prevail. The people were reduced to considerable straits, but were still hopeful of the success of the republican cause, and looked forward fondly to support from the great republic of the North.

The steamship Western Metropolis, Captain W. B. Hilton, arrived here yesterday, from Apalachicola, Fleof cotton, the largest cargo ever taken from that port in a steam vessel. There have so far been shipped Apalachicola about thirty-six thousand bales cotton, and there were ten thousand bales on hand there on the 15th. There are some forty thousand bales still up the Apalachicola river, which will come down while the depth of water permits, making in all over eighty thousand bales that will be shipped thence this season. Freights were firm at one penny per pound to Liverpool, two and a half cents per pound coastwise by steam, and one and a half cent per pound by sailing

The steamships Nevada, Captain Carpenter; Zodiac Hunter, Captain Chase, all arrived here yesterday from The steamship Flambeau, Captain Eaton, from New Orleans on the 16th inst., also arrived.

The release on parole of Mr. Seddon, formerly rebel ecretary of War, and Mr. Magrath, rebel ex-Governor o Boath Carolina, both lately confined in Fort Pulaski, and the rebei ex Governor Lubbuck, of Texas, recently an timate of Fort Delaware, is announced. We published yesterday morning an urgent appeal for liberation from

A daughter of Mr. Mallory, formerly Secretary of the robel Navy Department, is in [Washington, seeking the

The Secretary of the Interior in orms the Commission of Patents in an official communication that he has been istructed by the President that no patent is to b granted to any resident of the lately rebellious States unless the applicant can furnish satisfactory proof of

his loyalty.

The Alabama Legislature met at Montgomery on Wed nesday, and Provisional Governor Parsons' r ad to the members. He recommends the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment to the national constitu tion, and the passage of laws for the protection of th megroes in their persons and property, and vagrant acts bearing on whites and blacks alike.

In consideration of the present hostile relations be-tween the republic of Chile and Spain, the several recent extempts of the latter Power to regain her lost colonies on this continent, and the effort now being made to establish a European monarchy in Mexico, all aimed at the violation of the Monroe dectrine, the speech recently glelivered at Panama by Senor Mackenna, special envo From the Chilean to our own government, and published on the second page of this morning's HERALD, will be found instructive and exceedingly interesting. Senor Mackenna shows how desperately the Spaniards, on the flussical protexts, have striven to reinstate themselves

In power at various points on American soil. Sir Fred rick Bruce, the British Minister in Washing for the soldiement of claims between our own government and that of Colombia, growing out of the Panem

ortion of the examination/ Presided Johnson has approved the proceedings of a

recent court martial finding guilty and sentencing to hung two citizens of Georgia, named Christopher C. Rease and John M. Brown, for the murder, in Taliaferro county, in that State, on the 13th of July last, of a colored woman named Nellie West. The President fixes the first Friday in January as the time for the execution of the presence.

A rather gloomy picture of affairs in British Hondura is presented by our Belize correspondent, writing on the 20th ult. There had been a continuation of rain for many days, overflowing the country, ruining the crops and drowning much of the live stock; the ending of our war had almost put a stop to the lately brisk turpenting trade; logwood is so low in price and mahogany so far from the water that they scarcely pay for cutting; the demand for sarsaparilla is very 1 mited; the coolie laborers introduced were proving a failure, one-tenth of them having either died of sickness, committed suicide or been hung for murder, and, in addition to all these afflictions, the people groan under enormous taxes imposed by the the people groan must colonial government. The Legislature met on the 24th ult. The colonial treasury was said to be nearly empty. The October gale which was so disastrous to shipping

along our own coast appears to have been experience with terrific force as far south as Nicaragua. Our Grey with terrine force as far south as knoaragus. Our ofcey town correspondence informs us that on the night of the 18th ult. a furious tornado visited that region, sweeping nearly everything before it along the shore from Monkey Point to Bluefield, in that part of Central America known as the Mosquito coast. The entire town of Bluefield, with the exception of the King's residence and a missionary building, was completely demolished, and many persons were killed. All but these two houses were blown down and shattered to fragments, some of them being lifted up bodily by the tornado, carried a conble distance, and then dashed to the ground. All the provisions and other merchandise in the stores were either destroyed or washed away. For miles along the coast all the houses disappeared before the fury of the storm, and on the next morning even the plantations, with their rich and promising were not to be seen, having become submerged in fou or five feet depth of water. Our correspondent states that another heavy blow on the night of the 4th inst. reopened the old channel to the port of Greytown, but did little damage.

A rain storm has been prevailing for some days in th Pacific as well as the Atlantic regions of our country, and apparently with much more force there than here Our San Francisco despatches state that throughou California the present storm is the most severe of the kind since 1861. Travel on the Pacific Railread is completely stopped by the washing away of embank and much damage has been done in the mining districts The Half Moon bay wharf, near San Francisco, and an adjacent warehouse filled with grain, were carried away on Wednesday, entailing a loss of one hundred thousan dollars. Much of the country is flooded.

lyn on Wednesday night. The victim was a wealth Cuban theatrical manager, named Jose Garcia Otero who came to this country a short time ago on busine connected with his profession. He left his temporary stopping place, the Barcelona Hotel, in Great Jones between six and seven o'clock on Wednesda evening of this week, in company with a friend named Jose Gonzales. Senor Otero had, it is thought, from eight to ten thousand dollars on his person. It is sup-posed that after leaving his hotel he was joined by other parties, the whole proceeding to Brooklyn, where, at ten but his body was not then cold. A dagger and two razor were found near him, which at first gave rise to the idea that he had committed suicide; but closer investigation revealed the fact that he was brutally murdered by one or more persons. The matter was given into the hands of the detective [police, and late yesterday afternoon they arrested a Cuban, named Theodore Martine Bellecer, on board the steamship Manhattan, lying at pier No. 4 North river, as she was about to depart for Havana and Vera Cruz. The person of the prisoner was examined, when it was discovered that his hands were cut in several places, as if with a sharp instrument. A pair of gloves, cut and solled with blood, were alfound, and his clothing was thickly soiled with fresh blood. He was handcuffed and taken to Brooklyn, and dered man, when he exhibited great nervousness and shook his head, but said nothing. He is now in close custody awaiting the result of an inquest, which is in progress. Jose Gozzales, the man with whom Senor Otero left his hotel, has not yet been found, but no efforts are being spared by the authorities to discove

him, as well as others on whom suspicion rests. The grand parade of our city regiments will take place this afternoon. The line will be formed on Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, with the right resting on Broadway, at half-past one o'clock. Governor Fenton will review the troops in Union square. The route of march will be from Fourteenth street through Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue to Washington Parade Ground. There will no doubt be a full turnout and a fine display,

provided the weather shall prove propitious In the United States Commissioner's Office yesterday Michael G. Lemenary, a Mexican, was brought up belo Commissioner Osborn on a charge of baving attempted, on or about the 27th of October, on the high seas, to William Brown. It appeared from the aff davit of Captain Rhodes, of the American ship Edward Lyman, that the accused was a cook on board the vessel on her late voyage from Shields, England, to this port Brown being a seaman on the trip, and that as such coo the accused prepared some coffee for Brown, which the latter drank. Afterwards Brown became sick, exhibiting symptoms of being poisoned. This directed suspi cion to the cook, and, a portion of the unused coffee be ing analyzed, it was found, as alleged, to contain arsenic On this statement of facts the Commissioner issued warrant for the arrest of the cook, who was yesterday brought up, in custody of Deputy Marshal Charles Mc Kay. The examination will be commenced at ten o'cloc

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Peck ham, a suit was brought by Grover Brothers & Co. against Archer & Brother to recover the difference on a gale of four thousand three hundred dollars' worth of teas. Payment had been made through a broker in a note which the plaintiffs, through their counsel, claimed was absolute as payment. The defendants offered in evidence, through their counsel, the fact that the contract was never consummated, because the note was not of the character which they instructed the broker to receive. A verdict was given for the defendants.

Yesterday was the time set down for proceeding, in the Superior Court, before Judge Garvin, with the di-vorce case of Peter R. Strong versus Mary E. Strong, with which the public have so long been familiar; the entire day was occupied in empanelling a jury. The

trial will go on to-day.

A large audience assembled last evening in Dr.
Cheever's church, in Union square, to hear addresses on the present condition of our national affairs. Speeches were made by Dr. Cheever, Mr. Gilbert and others, in which considerable abuse of President Johnson and his policy was indulged in. The President was represente as the friend of the rebels, the upholder of secession and a dictator who acted as if he owned the country and

could do as he pleased with it.

Captain Jedediah Hartt, recently transferred from the command of the Metropolitan police of the Nineteenth precinct to the Harbor force, yesterday took leave of the en lately under his direction at a banquet tendered to them by him. Speeches were made on the occasion by the host, Commissioner McMurray, Senator Nye, of Nevada, who was a member of the Metropolitan Police

Goard on its first organization, and others.

One of the buildings forming a portion of the extensive erosene factory of Cozzens & Co., at Blissville, Long Island, was destroyed by an accidental fire yesterday About forty thousand dollars worth of oil was destroyed

Three of the employes received injuries during the fire.

The Board of Trade of Washington bave initiated mea ures looking to the consolidation into one municipality of that city, Georgetown and the whole of Washington

It is reported that a steamer, supposed to be the Jacob Bell, has been wrecked on the North Carolina coast, near Cape Hatteras. The stock market was more active and firm yesterday

Governments were dull. Gold closed at 146%.

Trade yesterday was irregular. As a general thing the demand for foreign and domestic goods was light; bu there were some noteworthy exceptions. The markets were generally firm. Groceries continued dull, but nomi-nally unchanged. Cotton was strong and firm. Petroleum was active and higher. On 'Change flour was 5c. a 10c. better and fairly active. Wheat was dull and drooping. Corn was moderately active, without decided change in prices. Pork was unsettled, closing lame. Beef was steady. Lard was dull, but unchanged. Butter and cheese were unchanged in every respect. Whis-

The letter of Wade Hampton to the people of South Carolina, which we published a few days since, contained the following declaration in reterence to President Johnson's policy for readjusting the Southern States;-"The President had no shadow of authority, I admit, under the constitution of the United States, to order a convention in this or any other State; but as a conqueror he had the right to offer, if not to dictate, terms." If Wade Hampton intended to convey the idea that the power used by the President, in his efforts to reorganize the South, is extra constitutional, he is right in his inference. The President has no power, according to the letter of the constitution, to pursue the course which he has adopted in his reconstruction policy. But Wade Hampton and the class of men who look upon our present condition from his standpoint fall to comprehend or understand the expansive power of the constitution-a power not expressed, but inherent in it as a necessity for self-preservation.

The framers of our constitution provided for the suppression of a rebellion or insurrection, and gave to the President and Congress ample authority to adopt measures to accomplish that purpose and enforce the laws in every locality. All this is included in the war provisions of the constitution, and it is here that we find the expansive power of that charter. While the authors of the constitution provided for the suppression of a rebellion, they did not incorporate in that instrument explicit provisions for reconstructing a State, for no such emergency was ever expected by them to arise But common sense tells us that it was not, therefore, intended that a State was to be left without a local government, and its citizens in an unprotected condition, as they would be, when the rebellion was put down. It seems to us that the inference is clearly deducible that the power given to the President under the war provisions of the constitution carries with it. as a necessity, the authority to reorganize those localities which have been in rebellion; that this, in fact, is a part and parcel of the war power vested in the President and Congress; for the work of enforcing the laws and suppressing the insurrection is not completed until the machinery of the local or civil government is fully adjusted and placed in efficient working order. There is not to be found in the constitution one word or syllable authorizing the President or Congress to hold a State which has been in rebellion as conquered territory. Any such attempt on the part of either would be unquestionably a direct violation not only of the letter but the spirit of that instrument as well as of fudamental law. It follows therefore, that the only course is for the President to adopt such measures as will secure immediate organization of the local governments and enforcement of the civil laws which existed in the rebellious States previous to the insurrection. This is the authority which the President is now exercising in his efforts to reorganize the South.

No person would for a moment claim that a

proclamation abolishing slavery, issued in time of-peace, would be constitutional, but it is clearly constitutional when promulgated during a rebellion as a war measure. The same rule will apply to the appointment of Provisional Governors. They come in under the war power and are part of the machinery used to perfect and complete the work of suppress ing the rebellion. If the framers of the consti tution intended that an insurrection should be crushed out they could not have desired the work to be half completed, but thorough in all respects. Nor was it possible for them to enunciate the precise mode of proceeding as soon as the organized resistance had been overcome, for the simple rea son that it was beyond their power to tell where or how a rebellion would rise, and, furthermore, no two cases would require the same treatment in the final settlement. All this had to be left to the expanmon sense of those who administered it at the time that the events occurred. It is here that the President obtains the right to demand that each of those States which have been in rebellion shall ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. It is here that be finds the power to justify him in insisting that the late slaves shall be allowed to testify in courts of justice. It is from this source that he has the authority to declare that the rebel debt shall be repudiated. Unless we deny that the constitution gives to Congress and the President ample power to suppress insurrection and enforce the laws in all sections of the country, it must be admitted that the au hority to set aside the rebellious local governments in the States which have been in rebellion and to reorganize them is also fully inferred and intended, although not explicitly expressed. Any other conclusion would plunge us into endless confusion and lead us step by step until we finally landed in chaos

and ruin. THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS OF THE HERALD. We yesterday paid the government quarterly tax on our advertising receipts for the month of September, amounting to four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-eight cents. The following is a list of the receipts from the same source for three months:-

 Receipts for July.
 \$44,007 51

 Receipts for August
 45,749 36

 Receipts for September
 60,702 47

It is a very singular fact that our average receipts from advertising during the month of October run still higher than those of September. We do not know how to account for this, unless it be from the gratuitous advertising of the HERALD by the ten theatres in New York. We therefore thank the managers for thus handsomely advertising us in all the newspapers in the city and in all the showbills. They will oblige us by sending in their bills without delay, and we will consider there.

JUDGE HOFFMAN'S PROPHETIC ANTICIPATIONS .-Judge Hoffman, upon accepting his nomination, intimated a suspicion or expectation that he might be cheated by his friends out of his election. We should not be surprised to see Tammany Hall do by him just as was done by our friend Botheration Bryant. We will tell him the motive. The present Legislature is overwhelmingly republican. In accordance with a suggestion made by General Banks in a report on New York politics, made at the request of the late Mr. Lincoln, that Legislature will probably go through the whole subject of our municipal condition this winter. It will perhaps abolish the Street Department, the Comptroller's Department, the City Inspector's Department and some others—the nucleus, the life and breath of Tammany Hall. And it | Farewell, Fernands;

ould not surprise us to see Tame my Hall throw Judge Hoffman overboard and give its support to Marshal O. Roberts, that it may put him up as a breakwater to shield it from the republican Legislature.

Mr. Buchanan's Apology.

Ex-President Buchanan's book in defence his feeble and disastrous administration is attracting some attention from the press and considerable applause from his admirers and Northern disciples of the copperhead school. They parade it before their readers as a complete vindication of his course in sitting still, with folded hands, whining and whimpering, when the capital and the government were menaced by boasting conspirators. His vindication is, at best, but a quibbling apology for his lack of earnest patriotism, his lack of moral courage and his secession proclivities. He would have the world believe that, according to the constitution, he did all it was possible for him to do to prevent the rebellion. What could he do in the way of repressive neasures when Congress was in se Could he assume the powers which belonged to Congress, and in the presence of Congress? He says no, and that he could only urge upon Congress the repressive measures which he deemed necessary; that he did this over and over again, but that Congress would do nothing. The responsibility rests not with him, but with the Congress of 1860-61.

This is his main defence. The Congress to which he refers was a democratic Congress. The Southern leaders of that Congress were the contrivers of the rebellion in conjunction with the Southern members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. He still held fast to those members as his advisers after their treasonable tendencies had become notorious; he still cast the responsibility of action upon Congress, after he had seen enough to satisfy any man that from that Congress he could expect nothing in defence of the government against the league

therein of Southern conspirators. But according to Mr. Buchanan, next after the responsibility of Congress, in permitting the Southern conspiracy to get such headway that nothing could stop it short of a bloody war, comes the responsibility of General Scott and of President Lincoln. General Scott, we presume, will take care of himself; and as for President Lincoln, it is sufficient for his defence that when he entered the White House, in March, 1861, a Southern confederacy was in full blast, with Jeff. Davis as its Provisional President, at Montgomery, Alabama. All thishad been done while Mr. Buchanan was playing hide and seek between a disloyal Cabinet and a Congress bound hand and foot by saucy ecession conspirators.

Old Hickory, with a proclamation and a few simple orders to General Scott, managed the nullification rebellion of South Carolina very neatly in his day; and had Mr. Buchanan possessed a tithe of Jackson's pluck and patriotism he could have done the same thing with South Carolina secession thirty years later. But the simple truth is that both Pierce and Buchanan were the convenient tools of Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell, and all that tribe of Southern rights men and Southern confederacy plotters. Pierce, to this day, is rather proud than otherwise to parade his secession sympathles on every occasion that offers; and as for Mr. Buchanan, his labored apology will not avail him. It will only serve the future historian to place in a stronger light the secession affiliations of his administration, his vacillations, his imbecility, his lack of hearty Unionism, and the deplorable consequences of his weakness and folly.

MAX MARETZEK AND THE GRAND JURY .- A few days since Max Maretzek, with a bundle of documents and papers under his arm, accompanied by a German interpreter, stationed himself before the door of the Grand Jury room. The great query was, "What could he be after there ?" From the appearance of the oundle under his arm many of the bystanders concluded that he had abandoned the opera, turned newsboy, and that he was watching for an opportunity to sell the Play Bill or some other enterprising sheet to the members of the jury. Wilson G. Hunt, the foreman of the jury, soon came along, and, seeing this formidable display of papers, asked Marctzek what he wanted. After considerable stammering and a jumble of bad German and worse Eng lish it transpired that Maretzek bad for some time past done Lis best to convict the proprietors of the Mercury for libel on fourteen different suits, and, baving failed, he now wanted the Grand Jury to indict the publishers of that sheet. Mr. Hunt immediately informed him that the jury had already considered that subject, and had decided to have nothing whatever to do with it. This was a settler for Maretzek and he disappeared, muttering something about the jurymen, but in such an incomprehensible jargon that even his interpreter was unable to understand him. To be kicked out by the Grand Jury was more than he could stand; but we can tell him that this is only the forerunner of a still greater downfall, for he will soon be kicked out of the opera by the public.

THE POPULARITY OF MR. RICHARD O'GOR MAN.—Every one is astonished at the unanimity with which Mr. O'Gorman has been nominated for Corporation Counsel by all the recognized factions of the democracy and by ome unrecognized ones. We heard a singular reason for this unanimity. It was that all the factions desired to put a secessionist in the office, to furnish the Legislature with a good reason for abolishing it with others. We do not know how the truth may be. Mr. O'Gorman is well nominated, and stands a good chance for election. What the Legislature will do is to be seen. The candidate is an accomplished gentleman and able lawyer, and will fill the position well; but the ways of politicians are inscrutable.

DYING HARD .- Fernando Wood dies hard. His recent speech to his retainers at Mozart Hall, which we mean to put into blank verse and publish as soon as possible, is such a piece of pathos as would melt the most pebblehearted persons and draw tears from a stone wall. Fernando denounces his old associates of Tammany as a parcel of rogues and swindlers. Who taught them that requery? Who was their instructor and master in every lesson? Who learned them to swindle, plunder and beiray all whom they came in contact with? Who showed them all the arts and steps, from A, B, C to X, Y, Z, straight through the alphabet of villany? Lessons of that sort are curses that come home to roost.

Manager Gran's Grand Opera Troupe at

we publish from day to day have attracted marked attention from the press of this country, and will doubtless cause considerable comm in Europe. The feat of publishing in the next morning's paper a detailed criticism upon a pe. formance given on the previous evening a thou and miles away has never before been atempted, and its successful accomplishment by the HERALD inaugurates a new era in journalism. Instead of elaborating the mere local news the press must now embrace the whole country, and give full reports of everything that transpires, using the telegraph whenever it can surpass the mails. Instead of criticising only those performers who happen to be in this city the press must comment upon good performers and good performances, no matter where they may be located. There is no reason in the world why we should devote a portion of our space to treating of a bad company here, while we ignore an excellent company in another city. Merit should have the preference wherever it is, and this truth should be practically recognized in dramatic and operatic criticisms. We hope, therefore, to perfect such arrangements as will enable us to give every morning the complete news of the previous day from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Richmond, Boston and other cities, including such criticisms as are now transmitted to us from Chicago.

And this new era of journalism will not be culminated until we succeed in placing before our readers the same class of daily reports from all the European capitals by way of the Russian and American overland telegraph. We devote so much trouble, space and expense to the operatic company of Manager Grau simply because it is the best on this con-

tinent, and therefore deserves our notice.

Manager Grau, with unequalled energy and enterprise, has imported a full company of eminent artists, and has taken them to Chicago and opened a new and beautiful Opera House. Not satisfied with this, he has introduced to the American public a new American prima donna, who bids fair to rank among our best native artistes. In style this new prima donna, Miss Lucy Simons, very much resembles Miss Clara Kellogg, but is pronounced by good judges to be quite superior to Miss Kellogg in her acting and vocalization. Gazzaniga, the leading lady of Grau's troupe, is a prima donna of the grand school, and is without an equal in the country. Noel Guidi is of the passionate, Oriental cast, with a full, rich voice and great dramatic power. Boschetti, "the queen of Marguerites," has a face of the classic, Grecian type, a profusion of golden hair, and a voice as fresh and flexible as her face is fair. Olga Olgini, a petite Polonaise, only nineteen years old, is enthusiastically described as a pet and a rosebud. In style she is somewhat like Piccolomini. but her voice is a pure contralto. Cash Pollini, another contralto, is a dark, full, rounded Italian lady, with a voice of the rarest quality, clear, powerful and thrilling. She looks and acts such parts as Azucena most admirably. Musiani, the leading tenor, is well known in this metropolis as a capital artist, and Lotti and Tamaro are also familiar to our city readers. Anastasi, a new tenor, is an admirable actor, with a fine, manly presence, and he sings with great spirit, but without effort. All of the new artists are young, and nature seems to have done as much for them as art. Orlandini and Brandini, the baritones, and Milleri and Pollini, the bassos, have excellent voices, and act as well as they sing. Add to this excellently strong company the names of Moreo Celli, a prima donna: Fellini, a baritone; Colletti, a basso; Sarti, a basso buffo; Muzio and Nuno, conductors, and Antonini, a danseuse, and we have a troupe with which Manager Grau could carry on a most vigorous campaign even in London and Paris, and which enables Chicago to rank as world. New York, the real metropolis of the country, is thus cast temporarily into the shade; and, while we hope for better things in the future, we must candidly and reluctantly admit

emarkably eloquent and timely speech, which we publish this morning, delivered at Panama by Senor Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna, member of the Chilean Congress and Special Envoy from the republic of Chile to the United States, our readers will obtain a more intelligible knowledge of the situation of affairs on the Southern Pacific coast than has hitherto been attainable. It appears that Spain is already beginning to put her "revindication" policy in regard to her former possessions on this continent into execution; that is, she is beginning the attempt to restore to her crown the gems that once emblazoned it-Peru first and Chile next. Having first claimed from Peru an enormous sum upon some frivolous pretext, she now assails both the honor and the revenue of Chile, upon the pretence that sufficient respect has not been shown her flag. She has therefore sent a formidable navy, whose Admiral (Pareja) has blockaded several Chilean ports, destroyed considerable shipping, damaged some towns and villages, and who is still unable to coerce the brave Chileans into a compliance with his demands. As Senor Mackenna says, "Respect is not decreed." In order to win it strong nations must learn to deserve it from weaker ones. It is a curious fact, reduced to a proverb in Chile, that "no ship of war that has doubled Cape Horn bearing the Spanish flag has returned to the Atlantic." And it is not at all likely that the proverb will fail of being realized in the case of Peru. Now, while Spain is asserting her revindication policy on the American continent, it is time our policy of vindicating the doctrine of Monroe were put in execution; and no more opportune moment to do so has occurred for a quarter of a century than the present imbroglio between Spain and the republic of Chile. Senor Mackenna goes to Washington upon a very important mission, and the earliest and earnest deliberations of President Johnson and his Cabinet are invited upon the objects of his

that the theatres and the Opera of this city

THE WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHILE.-In the

are going down, down, down!

THE MAYORALTY .- The charter election is complete maddle. Here is Fernando Wood hand and glove with Horace Greeley. Mozart Hall, the secession and peace party, coalesces with the party of which the Tribune is the spokesman—the extreme of the fanatical abolitionists. So the game goes on, and the muddle is likely to become more inextricable and puzzling every day. One thing can clear it_the action of the republican party. The

convention of that party meets to-night, and if it nominates Marshal O. Roberts for Mayor, as we hear it intends to, if will break up the whole arrangement and doubtless elect its candidate.

Personal Intelligence. General Scott arrived at the Astor House, from Bo on Wednesday night, and purposes making a short stay in the city. He would have left for New Orleans yester-day, but was induced to wait the termination of the stormy weather now prevailing along the coast. hero is in very feeble health, and maintains seclusion from visitors, admitting but a few persons friends. Despite his weakness he still preserves the erect carriage and military air which were his ing characteristic; and, although the snows of seventy winters have passed over his head, yet there is a glow of the old fire in him. The eye that flashed defiance on the British columns at Niagara and Lundy's Lane, and led the veterans of Cherubusco and Chapultepec to victory, earning the title of Win-field, is now glazed by the inwhen the names of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are mentioned, and for the moment the old soldier forgets age and weakness as the battle scene again rises to his view. He will probably leave by one of the New Orleans steamers in a few days. His visit to the South will enable him to avoid the inclement Northern winter, and enjoy the more genial clime of the sunny land of

Lousiana and Texas.
Surgeon Lewis Taylor, United States Army, has been Surgeon Lewis Taylor, United States Army, has been relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and will repair to New York city, and is ordered to report in person to Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, United States Army, to accompany him to his destination, whether it be Key West, Fla., or New Orleans, La. Upon an intimation from Lieutenant General Scott that he no longer desires his services Surgeon Taylor is ordered to recover. ordered to report to the commanding general of th partment of Florida, for assignment to duty at For

Lieutenant General Grant, when informed, just before the telegram he had despatched to him from Baltimore on the 13th inst., courteously sent him his card

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 20th, says:—Gumner, of the United States Army, is stopping sallard House. This officer was stationed for som Sumner, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Ballard House. This officer was stationed for some time in Warrenton, Va., where by great kindness to the people he won the esteem and respect of all classes of citizens. During the time of his command in Warrenton a tournament and ball were given, at the latter of which the practical fact of restoration was witnessed in the dancing vis-a-vis of General Sumner, of the United States Army, and General Payne, of the Confederate States Army, and General Payne, of the Confederate States Army, and represent the confederate States army, and the state of the Confederate States army, and the state of the Confederate States army, and the confederate States army, and the state of the Confederate States army, and the confederate States are stated to the confederate States are stated to the confederate States army, and the confederate Sta

Brigadier General Wm. H. Payne, formerly of the Confederate Army, has resumed his residence in Fauquier county, and engaged in the practice of the law in the county and the counties of Prince William and Rappa

The Shepherdstown (West Virginia) Register states that the late Rezin D. Shepherd, of that place, left an estate valued at about \$1,506,000, all of which goes to his daughter, Mrs. Brooks, of Boston. He was born in 1784, in Shepherdstown, in a house where the Town House now stands, which accounts for his partiality for that site and his erection of the hall to perpetuate the memory of his birthplace. In 1809 he went to New Orleans and engaged in the commission business until 1849, and was the executor of the estate of the late Judah Toure, of that city. Mr. Shepherd was formerly a merchant in Boston, residing in High street. He accumulated a very large property in New Orleans, and was reputed to be one of the wealthlest men of that city. Upon the breaking out the rebellion he returned to Boston and resided for a short time with his daughter and sole heir, Mrs. Gorham Brooks, widow of a son of the late Peter C. Brooks.

An English writer says that Mr. Beecher, upen one od-

An English writer says that Mr. Beecher, upon one oc-casion, entered a mock auction, and was at once recog-nized by "Peter Funk," who cried out, "Why don't you bid, Mr. Beecher?" Upon this Mr. Beecher disappeared, but persuaded a friend to go and ask him how he came to know Mr. Beecher. "Know Beecher!" exclaimed Funk, "why I've owned a pew in his church five years!" Some members of the nobility of Prussia seem resolved to lower the order in the eyes of the people. Count Lee

to lower the order in the eyes of the people. Count Lee Fink, of Finkenstein, formerly an officer of the Second rifles, knight of the Red Eagle, &c., has been tried at Gnesen for forging bills. He confessed his guilt, and stated that in the last two years be had forged bills to the amount of twenty-nine thousand pounds. He has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Count Stitffried has been tried for theft at Glatz, and found guilty. He got three months' imprisonment, with loss of civil rights for one year, which entails the loss of his nobility.

nobility.

Signor Renazzi, the principal heir of the late Prince of Mussignano, Don Guiseppe Bonaparte (who died lately in Rome), has not yet come into possession of his inheritance, the will having been contested by the Emperor Napoleon III., who has ordered the Frenck Ambassades at Rome to have all the movable effects scaled, and expecially a muscum of Napoleonic relics, consisting chiefly of articles of clothing belonging to the First Emperor.

of articles of clothing belonging to the First Emporer.

Henri de Pene fills two columns of the Gazette des Etrangers, of Paris, with details of the scene and cormony of what he terms a "fashionable" marriage, which has just taken place in that city. The church, we are informed, was crowded by the foule porce—parties altir-d in full dress. M. Pabbe Rayneval pronounced a touching discourse, une allocation touchante. At the wedding dinner a telegram conveyed the congratuations of her Majesty the Queen of Prussia to the bridal couple, while two poets composed verses in honor of the important event. Many people expected to hear of a Bismark, a Metternich, or even a Bonaparte, having entered the state of matrimony. The regal felicitations were tout simplement addressed to the hairdnesser, M. Leroy, whose daughter espoused his apprentice, M. Abert.

The King of the Belgians continued to improve in

The King of the Belgians continued to improve is health on November 8.

General James L. Kiernan, the recently appointed United States Consul to China, and his lady, who are lately from Washington, and en route for their new destination on the other side of the hemisphere, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

City Intelligence.

ADDITIONAL REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE BODY or Preston King.—Messrs. Simoon Smith and L. L. Brydges offer, in behalf of his relatives, a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of the body of th

SALE OF GOVERNMENT TORACCO AT AUCTION. - Before the war auction sales of tobacco were of frequent occur rence; but for the last three or four years they have seldom been held. One of the first since the cross of seldom been held. One of the first since the close of the rebellion took place yesterday, under government suspices, at the corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets, when 1,917 packages were disposed of. The sale was attended by dealers and manufacturers from all perts of the country, the terms bing gold on delivery of the tobacco. The following constitute the lots sold and the prices obtained:—130 boxes, no brand, 12½c. a 14c. per lb.; 5 do., rose wreath, 20c.; 60 do., J. M. Cobb, 23½c. a 27½c.; 90 do., W. P. Osborne, 38c.; 43½do.; 60c. Roglish, 30½c.; 37 do., Mollie Bell, 19c. a 19½c.; 64 do., John Robins, 15½c.; 30 do., no brand, 13½c.; 60 do. no brand, 15½c. a 1½c.; 84 do., B. B. Davis, 26½c. a 28½c.; 41 do., R. Labey, 18½c.; 700 do., no brand, 13½c.; a 20½c. All the tobacco was confiscated by the government and taken principally from Lynobburg and Richmond, Va.

DANGEROUSELY BURNERS.—The clothing of Mary Taggart

DANGEROUSLY BURNED.—The clothing of Mary Taggart took fire last evening, from a lighted candle, in the basement of her residence, No. 598 Third avenue. She was shockingly burned about the head and body. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she was pro-nounced in a dangerous condition.

FIRE IN WALL STREET. -- About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire originated in the attic of building No. afternoon a fire originated in the attic of building No. 1822
Pearl street, corner of Wall, occupied by Easton & Co.,
cotton samplers and brokers. The flames were confined
to the attic and the fire extinguished before much damage
was done. The loss on the cotton by fire and water will
be about \$700; insured for \$1,000 in the Arctic Insurance
Company. The first floor is occupied by Greer, Turner &
Co., sugar rofiners, for an office. Damage by water about
\$500; no insurance. The basement story, on Wall street,
is occupied by D. H. Anderson, sugar broker; C. Ruete,
is occupied by D. H. Anderson, sugar broker; C. Ruete,
is occupied by D. H. Anderson, sugar broker; C. Ruete,
tobacco broker, and by Chapman & Briggs, merchandiss
brokers. Their office furniture is alightly damaged by
water. The building is owned by Eugene O'Sullivan. It
is daynaged about \$500, and is insured. The cause of the
fire is unknown at present.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 28, The Crane court martial has closed, and the argume delivered on both sides. The decision has not been m public by the court, though in military circles it is be-lieved that Colonel Crane has fully vindicated. his course

in every particular.

Nashville is infested by bands of robbers and murden ers. Last night at about ten o'clock Mr. Reffernan, a citizen of this place, was returning from St. Cecilia Semi-nary, with his daughter and son, when he was attacked nary, with his daughler and son, when he was attacked by four highwaymen, who dragged him into the bushes by the road and robbed and injured him so dangerously that his recovery is impossible. One of the robbers was badly wounded by Hedernan. All have been captured and are in jail. An excited crowd are preparing to Lynch them.
They were found to be teamsters in the employ of the

government.

There is no demand to-day for cotton, on account of the inflated prices. Te-day forty bales were sold, the highest price being 46c : receipts, 50 bales; shipments,

The water on the shools is eighteen inches deen